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BEFORE THE STATE OF NEW YORK PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Proceeding on Motion of)
the Commission to Examine)
New York Telephone)
Company's Rates for)
Unbundled Network Elements)

Case 98-C-1357

PANEL REPLY TESTIMONY
OF AT&T COMMUNICATIONS
OF NEW YORK, INC.

MEMBERS OF THE PANEL:

Michael R. Baranowski John C. Donovan Thomas R. LoFrisco John W. Mayo Catherine E. Pitts Steven E. Turner Richard J. Walsh

DATE: JUNE 26, 2000

PUBLIC VERSION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
I	INTRODUCTION OF PANEL AND SUMMARY OF PANEL REPLY TESTIMONY	1
II	ECONOMIC AND MARKET CONSIDERATIONS THAT SHOULD GUIDE THE COMMISSION'S CONSIDERATION OF BA-NY'S UNE COST CLAIMS.	24
III	BA-NY COST MODEL OVERVIEW	45
IV	BA-NY'S CLAIMED LOOP COSTS	53
	DS1 v. DS0 Interface	54
	Engineering Survey	56
	Problems with the Link Model	62
	Utilization Factors	65
	Growth	72
	Land and Building (also applies to switching costs)	74
	Labor Environmental Factors	75
	Forward-Looking Network Adjustment Factor	81
	Asset Lives	82
	Cost of Capital	83
	Special Pension Enhancements and Merger Related Savings	83
	Repeat Repairs	86
	Retail Avoided Costs	90

	Merger Savings That Will Result From The Forthcoming BA/GTE Merger	100
	Summary Of Loop Costs Restatement	106
V	BA-NY'S CLAIMED SWITCHING COSTS	109
	Switch UNE Costs And Switch Prices	109
	Feature Port Additives	131
	Switch Engineering And Installation Factors	139
	Derived Rates	142
	Other Errors	150
VI	BA-NY'S CLAIMED INTEROFFICE DEDICATED TRANSPORT COSTS	153
	Correction Of Ports Per Node Calculation	153
	Correction To Permit The CLEC Election Of DCS	158
	Correction To Multiplexing Fill Factors	161
	Summary Of Corrections To BA-NY's Interoffice Dedicated Transport Cost Study.	163
VII	BA-NY'S CLAIMED COMMON (SHARED) TRANSPORT COSTS	165
VIII	BA-NY'S GRIP PROPOSAL	169
	The FCC Prohibits The Interconnection Requirements Inherent In BA-NY'S Proposal.	169
	BA-NY's GRIP Proposal Undermines The Reciprocal Nature Of Compensation By Unilaterally	
	Transferring Costs From BA-NY To The CLEC.	171
IX	HOUSE AND RISER	174
X	DERIVED RATES	193
XI	DAILY USAGE FILE, CUSTOMER SERVICE RECORD RETRIEVAL AND OS/DA PROPOSAL	198

XII	BA-NY'S CLAIMED NON-RECURRING COSTS			
	Proper Definition Of Non-Recurring Costs	203		
	BA-NY Bases Its Proposed NRC's On The Wrong Network Model.	208		
	BA-NY Misclassifies Certain Costs As NRCs.	220		
	BA-NY'S NRCs Do Not Reflect Efficient Use Of OSS.	226		
	Detailed Examples Of BA-NY's Overstatement Of			
	Fallout And Manual Intervention.	237		
	Summary Of BA-NY's Claimed NRC Costs.	249		
XIII	CONCLUSION	251		

ATTACHMENTS 1-29

1 2	I	INTRODUCTION OF PANEL AND SUMMARY OF PANEL REPLY TESTIMONY
3 4		
5	Q.	MR. BARANOWSKI, PLEASE STATE YOUR FULL NAME AND BUSINESS
6		ADDRESS.
7	A.	My name is Michael R. Baranowski. I am Executive Vice
8		President of Klick, Kent & Allen, Inc., a subsidiary of FTI
9		Consulting, Inc. ("FTI/KKA"). FTI/KKA is an economic and
10		financial consulting firm with offices at 66 Canal Center
11		Plaza, Suite 670, Alexandria VA, 22314.
12	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND.
13	A.	I received a Bachelor of Science degree in Accounting from
14		Fairfield University in 1980.
15 16	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE.
17	A.	After graduation from Fairfield University, I joined the
18		consulting firm of Wyer, Dick and Company in Livingston,
19		New Jersey. Since that time, I have been continuously
20		involved in cost analyses, including analyses of short-run
21		and long-run marginal costs, short-run and long-run
22		incremental costs, and stand-alone costs for a variety of
23		industries. These studies often employ complex, computer-
24		driven models that rely upon detailed engineering input
25		data and sophisticated discounted cash flow techniques.

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1		The results of many of these studies have been submitted in
2		administrative proceedings, in court, and in arbitrations.
3		Since 1996, I have been assisting AT&T and other CLEC's in
4		analyzing cost evidence submitted in various proceedings
5		arising out of the Telecommunications Act of 1996.
6	Q.	WILL YOU BRIEFLY SUMMARIZE YOUR RECENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS
7		EXPERIENCE THAT IS RELEVANT TO THIS PROCEEDING?
8	A.	The firm has presented forward-looking economic costs for
9		unbundled network elements ("UNEs") in a number of
10		jurisdictions including Colorado, the District of Columbia,
11		Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico,
12		North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas,
13		Washington, and Wyoming. We have participated in Universal
14		Service Fund proceedings in Alabama, Colorado, Florida,
15		Georgia, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina,
16		South Carolina, and Washington. We have critiqued cost
17		studies submitted by Bell Atlantic in Delaware, the
18		District of Columbia, Maryland, New York, New Jersey,
19		Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. We have
20		critiqued cost studies presented by GTE in California,
21		Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas and
22		Washington, submitted testimony in Texas on Southwestern
23		Bell's cost studies, and critiques of the Benchmark Cost
24		Proxy Model ("BCPM") in numerous states. Finally, we have

1		assisted AT&T and MCI in developing a methodology to be
2		used to determine forward-looking costs for collocation,
3		and submitted testimony on the AT&T/MCI Collocation Cost
4		Model in the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia,
5		Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina,
6		Pennsylvania and Tennessee. FTI/KKA also has had relevant
7		experience in other "network industries," including the
8		railroad, pipeline and trucking industries.
9	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR PARTICIPATION IN AT&T'S REPLY
10		TESTIMONY PANEL?
11	A.	I was asked by AT&T to review critically the Unbundled
12		Network Element ("UNE") cost studies presented by Bell
13		Atlantic - New York ("BA-NY") with its February 7, 2000
14		submission in this proceeding along with subsequent
15		revisions provided by BA-NY on May 22, 2000. While my
16		analysis focuses primarily on those aspects of the study
17		pertaining to the cost of the loop and related loop
18		components, it also addresses factors and adjustments that
19		BA-NY has employed generally throughout its cost studies.
20		This reply testimony demonstrates that BA-NY's claimed loop
21		and other UNE costs substantially exceed forward-looking
22		economic costs and should be rejected. In summary, BA-NY's
23		cost claims fail to satisfy the TELRIC standard as applied
24		by this Commission.

1		
2		Although there has not been adequate time to correct all of
3		the flaws inherent in BA-NY's cost presentation, we have
4		identified major deficiencies and corrected them using BA-
5		NY's own study. After correcting the BA-NY study where
6		possible to eliminate costs that would not reasonably be
7		incurred in a forward-looking network environment, the BA-
8		NY model produces UNE rates in many instances that are
9		lower than those produced by the AT&T/MCI WorldCom UNE 2
10		Cost Study.
11	Q.	MR. DONOVAN, PLEASE STATE YOUR FULL NAME, PRESENT POSITION
12		AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
13	A.	My name is John C. Donovan. I am President of Telcom
14		Visions, Inc. a telecommunications consulting company
15		located at 11 Osborne Road, Garden City Long Island.
16	Q.	DID YOU SUBMIT DIRECT TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING ON
17		FEBRUARY 7, 2000 AND REVISIONS ON APRIL 20, 2000?
18	A.	Yes.
19	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR PARTICIPATION IN AT&T'S REPLY
20		TESTIMONY PANEL?
21	A.	AT&T requested that I review critically from a technical
22		perspective the engineering and outside plant assumptions
23		underlying BA-NY's claimed loop costs. This reply testimony
24		demonstrates that BA-NY's outside plant and engineering

- assumptions are without merit in material respects, which
- 2 contributed directly to BA-NY's inflated loop cost claims.
- 3 Q. MR. LOFRISCO, PLEASE STATE YOUR FULL NAME, PRESENT POSITION
- 4 AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
- 5 A. My name is Thomas R. LoFrisco. I am AT&T's District
- 6 Manager for its Northeast Local Services and Access
- 7 Management Group. My business address is 32 Avenue of the
- 8 Americas, New York, New York, 10013.
- 9 Q. DID YOU SUBMIT DIRECT TESTIMONY IN THIS PROCEEDING ON
- 10 FEBRUARY 7, 2000 AND REVISIONS ON APRIL 20 AND JUNE 9,
- 11 2000?
- 12 A. Yes.
- 13 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR PARTICIPATION IN AT&T'S REPLY
- 14 TESTIMONY PANEL?
- 15 A. I have examined BA-NY's cost study and determined that
- 16 significant deficiencies exist that have resulted in
- inflated cost claims far exceeding forward-looking economic
- 18 costs. For example, this reply testimony shows that, among
- 19 other flaws in its study, BA-NY has inflated its claimed
- loop costs by not properly quantifying the retail costs
- 21 that would be avoided in the wholesale business of
- 22 providing UNEs. In addition, the testimony demonstrates
- 23 that BA-NY's loop cost claims must be reduced to account
- for BA-NY's inefficient operating practices that have

1		resulted in a non-forward-looking volume of repeat repairs.
2		This reply testimony also shows that BA-NY's proposed House
3		and Riser rates should be rejected since they conflict with
4		TELRIC standards as applied by this Commission. In each
5		instance, we have restated BA-NY's cost study results after
6		correcting for its errors.
7	Q.	DR. MAYO, PLEASE STATE YOUR FULL NAME, PRESENT POSITION AND
8		BUSINESS ADDRESS.
9	A.	My name is John W. Mayo. I am Senior Associate Dean and
10		Professor of Economics, Business and Public Policy at
11		Georgetown University's McDonough School of Business, Old
12		North Building, 37th and O Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C.
13		20057.
14	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL
15		BACKGROUND.
16	A.	I hold a Ph.D. in economics from Washington University, St.
17		Louis (1982), with a principal field of concentration in
18		industrial organization, which includes the analysis of
19		antirust and regulation. I also hold both an M.A.
20		(Washington University, 1979) and a B.A. (Hendrix College,
21		Conway, Arkansas, 1997) in economics.
22		
23		Since my graduation, I have taught economics at Georgetown
24		University, the University of Tennessee and at Virginia

1		Polytechnic Institute (VPI). Also, I have served as the
2		Chief Economist, Democratic Staff of the U.S. Senate Small
3		Business Committee. Both my research and teaching have
4		centered on the relationship of government and business,
5		with particular emphasis on regulated industries. I have
6		authored numerous articles and research monographs, and
7		have written a comprehensive text entitled Government and
8		Business: The Economics of Antitrust and Regulation (with
9		David L. Kaserman, The Dryden Press, 1995). I have also
10		written a number of specialized articles on economic issues
11		in the telecommunications industry. These articles include
12		discussions of competition and pricing in the
13		telecommunications industry and have appeared in academic
14		journals such as the RAND Journal of Economics, the Journal
15		of Law and Economics, the Journal of Regulatory Economics,
16		and the Yale Journal on Regulation. A more detailed
17		accounting of my education, publications and employment
18		history is contained in ATTACHMENT 1 to this reply
19		testimony.
20	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR PARTICIPATION IN AT&T'S REPLY
21		TESTIMONY PANEL?
22	A.	AT&T has asked me whether separate and apart from a
23		detailed examination of the cost models filed in this case
24		there exist economic and market considerations that

1		should serve as the foundation for the Commission's
2		analysis and considered evaluation of BA-NY's UNE cost
3		claims. The answer is an unequivocal yes. This reply
4		testimony identifies these critical market and economic
5		considerations and shows that BA-NY's requested UNE price
6		increases are only justified if the Commission's existing
7		UNE rates were miscalculated by the Commission and were, in
8		fact, set below forward-looking economic costs in 1997, or
9		if they were initially correctly calculated, but the cost
10		of supplying UNEs has increased precipitously over the past
11		three years. Since neither consideration would seem to
12		apply, BA-NY's UNE cost claims must be rejected.
13	Q.	MS. PITTS, PLEASE STATE YOUR FULL NAME, PRESENT POSITION
14		AND BUSINESS ADDRESS.
15	A.	My name is Catherine E. Pitts (formerly Petzinger). I am a
16		District Manager with AT&T's Law and Government Affairs,
17		295 North Maple Avenue, Basking Ridge, New Jersey.
18	Q.	PLEASE SUMMARIZE YOUR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND AND
19		TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDUSTRY EXPERIENCE.
20		
	A.	I received B.A. in political science and Master of Business
21	A.	I received B.A. in political science and Master of Business Administration degrees from Rutgers University. My
	A.	
21	Α.	Administration degrees from Rutgers University. My

1 switching cost models, including the Switching Cost Information System ("SCIS"). My experience also includes 2 3 extensive consultation on the use of telecommunications cost models throughout the United States and abroad. I 4 5 joined Telcordia in 1984 and during my twelve year tenure, was one of three individuals who designed the SCIS/IN1 model 6 7 and implemented new incremental costing methodology into the program. I also was the lead subject matter expert on feature costing in general, as well as a subject matter 9 10 expert on 1ESS, 1A ESS and 5ESS switches. In approximately 11 1994, when I was promoted to lead Telcordia's SCIS group of approximately 20 people, I had overall responsibility for 12 13 the technical development, production, documentation, 14 customer care and cost study consultation for the SCIS family of cost models. In 1996, I assumed my current 15 position with AT&T. 16

- 17 Q. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY PRESENTED TESTIMONY BEFORE THIS
 18 COMMISSION CONCERNING BA-NY'S UNE COST CLAIMS?
- 19 A. Yes. As Catherine E. Petzinger, my testimony in the
 20 Phase 3 cost proceeding (Case Nos. 95-C-0657, 94-C-0095,
 21 91-C-1174) demonstrated that when the Commission initially

SCIS/IN is the feature costing model in the SCIS family of models.

1 set UNE rates, BA-NY had materially misrepresented the 2 switch equipment discounts available from its vendors, 3 thereby substantially inflating its claimed switching The need to develop a full record based upon the 4 aggressive new switch discounts available from BA-NY's 5 switch vendors that were first uncovered in Phase 3 is one 6 7 of the reasons for this proceeding. Noteworthy in this regard is that unlike BA-NY's other current UNE rates, the Commission determined explicitly to keep BA-NY's switch UNE 9 rates temporary and subject to refund pending the 10 development of such a full record in this case. 11 WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR PARTICIPATION IN AT&T'S REPLY 12 TESTIMONY PANEL? 13 14 I have once again conducted a detailed analysis of BA-NY's switching cost claims including a review of the SCIS model 15 that BA-NY relies upon. This reply testimony demonstrates 16 that BA-NY's claimed switch UNE costs substantially exceed 17 18 forward-looking economic costs and should be rejected. Indeed, the testimony shows that the Commission's current 19 20 temporary switch UNE rates substantially exceed BA-NY's forward-looking economic costs by 70% or more and must be 21 reduced. Specifically, the testimony demonstrates that BA-22 23 NY's entire methodological approach to developing its costs for switching is without merit. First, because BA-NY's 24

cost study does not assume the purchase of new digital switches at new switch prices explicitly defined by BA-NY's switch vendors, the study does not satisfy basic TELRIC principles for modeling a reconstructed local network. Instead of using the aggressive new switch purchase discounts offered by its vendors, BA-NY relied on the limited "growth" discounts -- available for adding-on capacity to existing switches -- thereby substantially inflating its claimed switch costs. Second, the SCIS model that BA-NY relies upon to support its claimed switching costs is incapable of accurately estimating switch prices for the switch configurations BA-NY used in its study. Consequently, no basis exists to use SCIS in this proceeding. Third, BA-NY's proposed switch engineering and installation factors are overstated and must be adjusted to reflect the costs of an efficient company operating in a competitive environment. This testimony also shows that the methodology BA-NY proposes for development of the switch portion of the "derived" rates should be rejected. No basis exists to consider switch costs in fundamentally different ways depending upon whether the context is switching UNEs or

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reciprocal compensation. Consequently, the appropriate

- switch and transport UNE rates -- identified below after
- 2 making the required adjustments to BA-NY's cost study --
- 3 should serve as the components to develop the reciprocal
- 4 compensation rate.
- 5 Q. MR. TURNER, PLEASE STATE YOUR FULL NAME AND BUSINESS
- 6 ADDRESS.
- 7 A. My name is Steven E. Turner. My business address is Kaleo
- 8 Consulting, 1130 Creekwood Drive, Garland, Texas 75044.
- 9 Q. BY WHOM ARE YOU EMPLOYED AND IN WHAT CAPACITY?
- 10 A. I head my own telecommunications and financial consulting
- firm, Kaleo Consulting.
- 12 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR EDUCATION BACKGROUND.
- 13 A. I hold a Bachelor of Science degree in Electrical
- 14 Engineering from Auburn University in Auburn, Alabama. I
- 15 also hold a Masters of Business Administration in Finance
- 16 from Georgia State University in Atlanta, Georgia.
- 17 Q. PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR WORK EXPERIENCE.
- 18 A. From 1986 through 1987, I was a Research Engineer for
- 19 General Electric in its Advanced Technologies Department
- 20 developing high-speed graphics simulators. In 1987, I
- joined AT&T and, during my career there, held a variety of
- 22 engineering, operations, and management positions. These

1		positions covered the switching, transport, and signaling
2		disciplines within AT&T. From 1995 until 1997, I worked in
3		the Local Infrastructure and Access Management organization
4		within AT&T. In this organization, I gained familiarity
5		with many of the regulatory issues surrounding AT&T's local
6		market entry, including issues concerning the unbundling of
7		incumbent local exchange company (incumbent) networks. I
8		was on the AT&T team that negotiated with Southwestern Bell
9		Telephone Company ("SWBT") concerning unbundled network
10		element definitions and methods of interconnection. A copy
11		of my resume is attached to this reply testimony as
12		ATTACHMENT 2.
13	Q.	HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED OR FILED TESTIMONY BEFORE A
14		PUBLIC UTILITY OR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION?
15	A.	I have testified or filed testimony before the commissions
16		in the states of Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware,
17		Hawaii, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan,
18		Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Oklahoma,
19		Pennsylvania, Texas, and Washington. Additionally, I have
20		filed testimony before the Federal Communications
21		Commission ("FCC"). A list of testimony that I have

- 1 Q. WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR PARTICIPATION IN AT&T'S REPLY
- 2 TESTIMONY PANEL?
- I was asked by AT&T to review BA-NY's claimed interoffice 3 Α. 4 transport and common (shared) transport costs as well as 5 its Geographically Relevant Interconnection Point ("GRIP") 6 proposal. This reply testimony shows that BA-NY has 7 significantly overstated its forward-looking economic costs for dedicated interoffice transport and common (shared) 8 9 transport. For interoffice transport, BA-NY has made 10 fundamental methodological errors in its study understating the capacity of the SONET rings thereby significantly 11 overstating the costs for the circuits riding those SONET 12 13 rings. BA-NY's cost study also improperly includes Digital 14 Cross-connect System ("DCS") on most dedicated transport circuits regardless of whether the CLEC elects this element 15 or not. Consistent with the BA-NY/AT&T interconnection 16 17 agreement, and the FCC's Advanced Services Order, DCS should be treated as a separate unbundled element, which a 18 CLEC has the option to purchase based upon weighing both 19 20 the added cost and associated benefits of DCS combined with dedicated transport. This testimony also shows that BA-21 NY's development of the fill factors for DS1 to DS0 22

1	multiplexing do not adequately account for how this element
2	is used by the CLEC.
3	
4	Further, this testimony shows that BA-NY has significantly
5	overstated the costs for common (shared) transport.
6	Particularly, BA-NY has based the cost for common transport
7	on its underlying dedicated transport cost study. Given
8	that the corrections made to BA-NY's dedicated transport
9	cost study alter these costs, the results should also be
10	incorporated into the common transport cost study.
11	Additionally, BA-NY has significantly overstated the
12	distance between its central offices in developing the cost
13	for common transport thereby overstating the rate for this
14	element. Although we do not have specific information to
15	precisely correct the mileage in BA-NY's cost study, we
16	have altered the mileage to a figure that would be much
17	closer to the appropriate TELRIC distance for this element.
18	
19	Finally, this reply testimony demonstrates that BA-NY's
20	GRIP proposal is inconsistent with FCC orders related to
21	interconnection and the emphasis placed on allowing the new
22	entrant to select the method of interconnection with the
23	incumbent. Moreover, since BA-NY's GRIP proposal would

1		improperly transfer transport costs from BA-NY to CLECs,
2		BA-NY's proposal should be rejected.
3	Q.	MR. WALSH, PLEASE STATE YOUR FULL NAME, BUSINESS ADDRESS
4		AND PRESENT POSITION.
5	A.	My name is Richard J. Walsh and my business address is 33
6		Francis Drive, Belle Mead, New Jersey, 08502. I am a
7		consultant to AT&T as a Technical Analyst in the Local
8		Connectivity Costing and Pricing District of AT&T's Local
9		Services Division. I am presently providing consulting
10		services to AT&T and Worldcom Inc.
11	Q.	PLEASE DESCRIBE YOUR QUALIFICATIONS AND BACKGROUND.
12	A.	I began my telecommunications career in 1970 with New
13		England Telephone in the Central Office Equipment
14		Installation Department. In 1975, I worked in the Customer
15		Services Outside Plant Department, as Facilities Assigner,
16		Completions Clerk to the Installation Control Centers, and
17		Electronic Switching Systems ("ESS") Conversions Facilities
18		Assigner.
19		
20		In November 1978, I accepted an assignment as a Technical
21		Support Staff Manager for ESS Conversions. In that
22		position, I supervised and directed non-management craft
23		and semi-craft personnel in ESS conversion activities, and
24		provided technical support to organizations that were

1	responsible for records conversion and mechanization.
2	Additionally, I was responsible for technical matters
3	associated with the dial for dial (electromechanical to
4	electronic and digital) switch conversions. I was also
5	instrumental in helping New England Telephone develop
6	alternative plans for converting manual plant records to
7	mechanized systems by defining system requirements and
8	analyzing vendor software systems.
9	
10	In 1984, I interned at Bellcore (Bell Communications
11	Research) and developed system and training requirements
12	for its Facility Assignment and Control System ("FACS")
13	product line. Thereafter, I returned to New England
14	Telephone as a Staff Manager supporting its FACS conversion
15	activities. I was responsible for systems training,
16	methods and procedures development, and the staffing of a
17	company-wide FACS system hotline.
18	
19	In 1986, I accepted a position of Mechanized Loop
20	Assignment Center Manager, Rhode Island. I supervised
21	personnel as they managed the day to day operations of the
22	Rhode Island Mechanized Loop Assignment Center ("MLAC").
23	This included service order provisioning, field assistance,

1	engineering work order preparation and support, as well as
2	FACS database maintenance.
3	
4	In 1989, I accepted a position at New England Telephone
5	(which subsequently became NYNEX) as Outside Plant
6	Engineer. My work included the design and preparation of
7	work prints for toll, exchange feeder, and distribution
8	cable jobs. Additionally, I had the responsibility for
9	estimate work order cost analysis, work order quality
LO	assurance, and construction activities.
11	
12	In 1993, I accepted a rotational assignment with Bellcore
13	in its Software Assurance Division. At Bellcore, I
L 4	provided systems integration beta testing support for the
L5	FACS product line. In 1995, I transferred to the
L6	Professional Services Division as Lead/Senior Consultant in
L7	the Telecommunications Business Process Consulting group.
L8	During this time, I provided consulting to major
L9	telecommunications firms in areas concerning
20	Telecommunication Reform, Local Number Portability,
21	Telecommunications Network Management ("TMN") Systems
22	Architecture, and Non-Recurring Costs. In 1997, I retired
23	from Bellcore to start my own telecommunications consulting
24	company.

1		
2		I have attended classes at Roger William's College with an
3		emphasis in Business Management and in Economics. I also
4		completed numerous technical and management training
5		seminars and curricula during my employment with New
6		England Telephone, NYNEX and Bellcore.
7	Q.	HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY TESTIFIED IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS?
8	A.	Yes. I have previously testified for AT&T and MCI in
9		Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Massachusetts, South Carolina,
10		Tennessee, Connecticut, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada,
11		Washington DC, and Mississippi.
12	Q.	PLEASE EXPLAIN YOUR EXPERIENCE WITH NON-RECURRING COSTS.
13	A.	During my telecommunications career, I have spent much of
14		my time in customer services and provisioning departments.
15		Both of these departments provided services properly
16		characterized, in appropriate circumstances, as non-
17		recurring. I have personally been involved with the
18		service ordering and provisioning of residential, business,
19		complex, and special circuits. I interfaced with virtually
20		every department in the provisioning process while at New
21		England Telephone.
22		
23		Some of the activities included providing advice on service
24		order formats, data structure (USOCs and FIDs) and

1	development of system and service order requirements for
2	new products and services.
3	
4	Additionally, I have supervised field assistance personnel
5	in their day-to-day interactions with Central Office ("CO")
6	technicians, Installation & Maintenance ("I&M")
7	technicians, Special Service Installation & Maintenance
8	("SSIM") technicians, and others, as they connected,
9	disconnected and rearranged equipment and services. This
10	group was responsible for problem resolution, including
11	service order problems, such as missing or incorrectly
12	formatted customer requests and facility problems,
13	including the rearrangement of existing customer lines.
14	In addition, I have supervised receipt of data pertaining
15	to clearance of customer troubles and service order
16	completion data required for billing.
17	
18	During my tenure with NYNEX, I also was a part of numerous
19	quality control field exercises, evaluating technicians as
20	they performed installation and maintenance tasks. The
21	results of exercises such as this were used in conducting
22	root cause analysis for problems and provided the
23	foundation for improving methods and procedures and overall
24	service quality.

_		
2		While at Bellcore, I was part of several teams that
3		prepared process flow diagrams, depicting steps that
4		technicians took during provisioning of service, both
5		inside the Central Office and in Outside Plant. Those
6		analyses of process flows helped Bellcore's customers
7		understand where savings could be gained through software
8		enhancements and by using existing methods and procedures.
9	Q.	WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF YOUR PARTICIPATION IN AT&T'S REPLY
10		TESTIMONY PANEL?
11	A.	I was asked to review critically from a technical
12		perspective BA-NY's Non-Recurring Cost Model ("NRCM") and
13		its claimed non-recurring costs ("NRCs") for providing
14		UNEs. This reply testimony demonstrates that BA-NY's
15		claimed NRC costs are vastly overstated and should be
16		rejected. In short, BA-NY's NRC model systematically
17		overstates NRC costs as a result of faulty assumptions or
18		inaccurate input values relating to network architecture,
19		operations support systems ("OSS") capabilities, and manual
20		work times. BA-NY's NRC model also violates the principles
21		articulated by the FCC in many ways. It is based on a
22		network different from the network BA-NY proposed in its
23		UNE cost study; it assumes outmoded and inefficient
24		technology; and it treats activities (and their costs)

necessary to build BA-NY's network as non-recurring, while identifying these same activities as recurring costs. BA-NY's NRC cost study includes assumptions that have no purpose other than to inflate its claimed NRC costs; it charges for costs before they are incurred; it charges for manual tasks that will not happen; and it includes charges that are premised on sheer fantasy, to name just a few shortcomings.

The potential adverse impact of BA-NY's proposed NRCs on CLECs, and on the development of competition in local service markets in New York, cannot be overstated. BA-NY's current filing proposes increases in many of the currently effective NRCs (which are themselves in many respects overstated) by multiples of two, three and more. The following table reflects just a sampling of the potential impact of BA-NY's current proposals:

NRC	Current	BA-NY proposed rate	% increase	
2-wire new UNE-Loop	\$22.07	\$172.73	683%	
2-wire hot-cut UNE-Loop	\$23.97	\$204.81	754%	

Manual surcharge	\$12.74	\$30.95	143%
Manual loop qualification	\$12.11	\$135.49	1019%
4WIRE new UNE-LOOP	\$22.07	\$209.37	849%

It is readily apparent that increases of this order of magnitude in the up-front charges that CLECs must pay to 3 BA-NY for service provisioning would substantially erode the economics of market entry for the CLECs. 5 6 testimony shows that BA-NY has failed to demonstrate the 7 justification for any increases in NRCs, much less increases of the magnitude reflected in its filing. 8 Accordingly, the Commission should reject BA-NY's NRC model 9 as unreliable and inconsistent with TELRIC principles, and 10 it should reject outright BA-NY's claimed NRC costs. 11

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